

(2) REENROLLMENT OF LAND WITH GRAZING INFRASTRUCTURE.—Section 1231(h) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3831(h)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(3) LAND WITH GRAZING INFRASTRUCTURE.—On the expiration of a contract entered into under this subchapter that covers land that includes grazing infrastructure established with cost sharing assistance under section 1234(b)(1)(B)—

“(A) the Secretary shall consider that land to be planted for purposes of subsection (b)(1)(B); and

“(B) that land shall be eligible for reenrollment in the conservation reserve, subject to the requirements of this subchapter.”.

(c) MID-CONTRACT MANAGEMENT FOR ACTIVITIES NOT RELATING TO HAYING OR GRAZING.—

(1) DEFINITION OF MANAGEMENT.—Section 1232(a)(5) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3832(a)(5)) is amended by inserting “(as defined in section 1231A(a))” after “management”.

(2) MANAGEMENT PAYMENTS.—Section 1234(b)(2) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3834(b)(2)) is amended by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

“(B) MANAGEMENT PAYMENTS.—The Secretary shall make cost sharing payments to an owner or operator under this subchapter for any management activity described in section 1232(a)(5), except for those management activities relating to haying or grazing.”.

(d) PAYMENT LIMITATION FOR RENTAL PAYMENTS.—Section 1234(g)(1) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3834(g)(1)) is amended by striking “\$50,000” and inserting “\$125,000”.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 555—RECOGNIZING THE HERITAGE, CULTURE, AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF AMERICAN INDIAN, ALASKA NATIVE, AND NATIVE HAWAIIAN WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES

Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BROWN, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. DAINES, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KELLY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MORAN, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. ROUNDS, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. SMITH, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. TESTER, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. BENNET) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 555

Whereas the United States celebrates National Women's History Month every March to recognize and honor the achievements of women throughout the history of the United States;

Whereas an estimated 3,081,000 American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women live in the United States;

Whereas American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women helped shape the history of their communities, Tribes, and the United States;

Whereas American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women contribute to their communities, Tribes, and the United States through military service, public service, and work in many industries, including business, education, science, medicine, literature, and fine arts;

Whereas American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women have fought to defend and protect the sovereign rights of Native Nations;

Whereas American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women have demonstrated resilience and courage in the face of a history of threatened existence, constant removals, and relocations;

Whereas more than 6,000 American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women bravely serve as members of the United States Armed Forces;

Whereas more than 17,000 American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women are veterans who have made lasting contributions to the United States military;

Whereas American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women broke down historical gender barriers to enlistment in the military, including—

(1) Inupiat Eskimo sharpshooter Laura Beltz Wright of the Alaska Territorial Guard during World War II;

(2) Minnie Spotted Wolf of the Blackfeet Tribe, the first Native American woman to enlist in the United States Marine Corps in 1943; and

(3) Marcella LeBeau of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, a decorated veteran who served as an Army combat nurse during World War II and received the French Legion of Honour for her bravery and service;

Whereas American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women have made the ultimate sacrifice for the United States, including Lori Ann Piestewa, a member of the Hopi Tribe and the first woman in the United States military killed in the Iraq War in 2003;

Whereas American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women have contributed to the economic development of Native Nations and the United States as a whole, including Elouise Cobell of the Blackfeet Tribe, a recipient of the Presidential Medal of Freedom, who—

(1) served as the treasurer of her Tribe;

(2) founded the first Tribally owned national bank; and

(3) led the fight against Federal mismanagement of funds held in trust for more than 500,000 Native Americans;

Whereas American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women own an estimated 154,900 businesses;

Whereas these Native women-owned businesses employ more than 50,000 workers and generate over \$10,000,000,000 in revenues as of 2016;

Whereas American Indian and Alaska Native women have opened an average of more than 17 new businesses each day since 2007;

Whereas American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women have made significant contributions to the field of medicine, including Susan La Flesche Picotte of the Omaha Tribe, who is widely acknowledged as the first Native American to earn a medical degree;

Whereas American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women have contributed to important scientific advancements, including—

(1) Floy Agnes Lee of Santa Clara Pueblo, who—

(A) worked on the Manhattan Project during World War II; and

(B) pioneered research on radiation biology and cancer;

(2) Native Hawaiian Isabella Kauakea Yau Yung Aiona Abbott, who—

(A) was the first woman on the biological sciences faculty at Stanford University; and

(B) was awarded the highest award in marine botany from the National Academy of Sciences, the Gilbert Morgan Smith medal, in 1997; and

(3) Mary Golda Ross of the Cherokee Nation, who—

(A) is considered the first Native American engineer of the National Aeronautic and Space Administration;

(B) helped develop spacecrafts for the Gemini and Apollo space programs; and

(C) was recognized by the Federal Government on the 2019 \$1 coin honoring Native Americans and their contributions;

Whereas American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women have achieved distinctive honors in the art of dance, including Maria Tall Chief of the Osage Nation, who was the first major prima ballerina of the United States and was a recipient of a Lifetime Achievement Award from the Kennedy Center;

Whereas American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women have accomplished notable literary achievements, including Northern Paiute author Sarah Winnemucca Hopkins, who wrote and published one of the first Native American autobiographies in United States history in 1883;

Whereas American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women have regularly led efforts to protect their traditional ways of life and to revitalize and maintain Native cultures and languages, including—

(1) Tewa linguist and teacher Esther Martinez, who developed a Tewa dictionary and was credited with revitalizing the Tewa language;

(2) Native Hawaiian scholar Mary Kawena Pukui, who published more than 50 academic works and was considered the most noted Hawaiian translator of the 20th century; and

(3) Ahtna Athabaskan Katie John of Mentasta Lake, who was the lead plaintiff in lawsuits that strengthened Native subsistence fishing rights in Alaska and who helped create the alphabet for the Ahtna language;

Whereas American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women have excelled in athletic competition and created opportunities for other female athletes within their sport, including Rell Kapoliokaehukai Sunn, who—

(1) ranked as longboard surfing champion of the world; and

(2) co-founded the Women's Professional Surfing Association in 1975, the first professional surfing tour for women;

Whereas American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women have played a vital role in advancing civil rights, protecting human rights, advocating for land rights, and safeguarding the environment, including—

(1) Elizabeth Wanamaker Peratrovich of the Tlingit Nation, who—

(A) helped secure the passage of the Anti-Discrimination Act of 1945 of the Alaska Territory, the first anti-discrimination law in the United States; and

(B) was recognized by the Federal Government on the 2020 \$1 coin honoring Native Americans and their contributions;

(2) Zitkala-Sa, a Yankton Dakota writer and advocate, whose work during the early 20th century helped advance the citizenship, voting, and land rights of Native Americans; and

(3) Mary Jane Fate of the Koyukon Athabaskan village of Rampart, who was the first woman to chair the Alaska Federation of Natives, a founding member of the North American Indian Women's Association, and an advocate for settlement of Indigenous land claims in Alaska;

Whereas American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women have succeeded as judges, attorneys, and legal advocates, including Eliza “Lyda” Conley, a Wyandot-American lawyer and the first Native woman admitted to argue a case before the Supreme Court of the United States in 1909;

Whereas American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women have paved the way for women in the law, including Native Hawaiian Emma Kailikapiolono Metcalf Beckley Nakuina, who served as the first female judge in Hawaii;

Whereas American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women are dedicated public servants, holding important positions in the Federal judicial branch, the Federal executive branch, State governments, and local governments;

Whereas American Indian and Alaska Native women have served as remarkable Tribal councilwomen, Tribal court judges, and Tribal leaders, including Wilma Mankiller, who—

(1) was the first woman elected to serve as Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation; and
(2) fought for Tribal self-determination and the improvement of the community infrastructure of her Tribe;

Whereas American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women have also led their People through notable acts of public service, including—

(1) Kaahumanu, who was the first Native Hawaiian woman to serve as regent of the Kingdom of Hawaii; and

(2) Polly Cooper of the Oneida Indian Nation, who—

(A) walked from central New York to Valley Forge as part of a relief mission to provide food for the army led by General George Washington during the American Revolutionary War; and

(B) was recognized for her courage and generosity by Martha Washington;

Whereas the United States should continue to invest in the future of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women to address the barriers they face, including access to justice, health care, and opportunities for educational and economic advancement; and

Whereas American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women are the life givers, the culture bearers, and the caretakers of Native peoples who have made precious contributions, enriching the lives of all people of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) celebrates and honors the successes of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women and the contributions they have made and continue to make to the United States; and

(2) recognizes the importance of supporting equity, providing safety, and upholding the interests of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 34—TO EXPRESS THE SENSE OF CONGRESS IN OPPOSITION TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW PALESTINIAN CONSULATE OR DIPLOMATIC MISSION IN JERUSALEM

Mr. LEE (for himself, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Ms. ERNST, Mr. DAINES, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. HOEVEN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mr. BOOZMAN) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 34

Whereas the United States recognizes sovereign nations' authority to designate their own capitals;

Whereas Jerusalem has served as the diplomatic capital of Israel for decades and has

remained the cultural center of Israel and of the Jewish people for millennia;

Whereas large, bipartisan supermajorities in the Senate and the House of Representatives voted for the Jerusalem Embassy Act of 1995 (Public Law 104-45), which states, as the policy of the United States—

(1) "Jerusalem should remain an undivided city";

(2) "Jerusalem should be recognized as the capital of the State of Israel"; and

(3) "the United States Embassy in Israel should be established in Jerusalem";

Whereas, in 2018, the Trump administration relocated the United States Embassy in Israel to Jerusalem in accordance with the Jerusalem Embassy Act of 1995;

Whereas the Biden administration's plan to open a Palestinian consulate in Jerusalem could be viewed as a challenge to—

(1) Israel's sovereignty over Jerusalem; and
(2) Jerusalem's status as an undivided city;

Whereas such plan has received bipartisan criticism among members of the Government of the United States and the Government of Israel;

Whereas the United States Embassy in Jerusalem's Palestinian Affairs Unit already manages, in a timely and effective manner, the proposed responsibilities of the Biden administration's planned Palestinian consulate in Jerusalem; and

Whereas the opening and maintenance of a new and unnecessary consulate in Jerusalem would require a substantial expenditure of American taxpayer funds: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) Congress opposes the establishment of a new Palestinian consulate in Jerusalem;

(2) establishing such a consulate would violate the intent of the Jerusalem Embassy Act of 1995;

(3) any establishment of a new consulate or diplomatic mission in Jerusalem should not move forward without congressional approval through the passage of new legislation; and

(4) the presence of a United States diplomatic mission devoted to a non-state actor in Israel's sovereign capital would be an affront to the territorial integrity of a long-standing United States partner and ally.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 5002. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4521, to provide for a coordinated Federal research initiative to ensure continued United States leadership in engineering biology; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 5002. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4521, to provide for a coordinated Federal research initiative to ensure continued United States leadership in engineering biology; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the "United States Innovation and Competition Act of 2021".

(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

DIVISION A—CHIPS AND O-RAN 5G EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 1001. Table of contents.

Sec. 1002. Creating Helpful Incentives to Produce Semiconductors (CHIPS) for America Fund.

Sec. 1003. Appropriations for wireless supply chain innovation.

DIVISION B—ENDLESS FRONTIER ACT

Sec. 2001. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2002. Definitions.

Sec. 2003. Sense of Congress.

Sec. 2004. Interagency working group.

Sec. 2005. Key technology focus areas.

TITLE I—NSF TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

Sec. 2101. Definitions.

Sec. 2102. Directorate establishment and purpose.

Sec. 2103. Personnel management.

Sec. 2104. Innovation centers.

Sec. 2105. Transition of NSF programs.

Sec. 2106. Providing scholarships, fellowships, and other student support.

Sec. 2107. Research and development.

Sec. 2108. Test beds.

Sec. 2109. Academic technology transfer.

Sec. 2110. Capacity-building program for developing universities.

Sec. 2111. Technical assistance.

Sec. 2112. Coordination of activities.

Sec. 2113. Reporting requirements.

Sec. 2114. Hands-on learning program.

Sec. 2115. Intellectual property protection.

Sec. 2116. Authorization of appropriations for the Foundation.

Sec. 2117. Authorization of appropriations for the Department of Energy.

Sec. 2118. Authorization of appropriations for the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency.

TITLE II—NSF RESEARCH, STEM, AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVERSITY INITIATIVES

Sec. 2201. Chief Diversity Officer of the NSF.

Sec. 2202. Programs to address the STEM workforce.

Sec. 2203. Emerging research institution pilot program.

Sec. 2204. Personnel management authorities for the Foundation.

Sec. 2205. Advanced Technological Manufacturing Act.

Sec. 2206. Intramural emerging institutions pilot program.

Sec. 2207. Public-private partnerships.

Sec. 2208. AI Scholarship-for-Service Act.

Sec. 2209. Geographic diversity.

Sec. 2210. Rural STEM Education Act.

Sec. 2211. Quantum Network Infrastructure and Workforce Development Act.

Sec. 2212. Supporting Early-Career Researchers Act.

Sec. 2213. Advancing Precision Agriculture Capabilities Act.

Sec. 2214. Critical minerals mining research.

Sec. 2215. Caregiver policies.

Sec. 2216. Presidential awards.

Sec. 2217. Bioeconomy Research and Development Act of 2021.

Sec. 2218. Microgravity utilization policy.

TITLE III—RESEARCH SECURITY

Sec. 2301. National Science Foundation research security.

Sec. 2302. Research security and integrity information sharing analysis organization.

Sec. 2303. Foreign government talent recruitment program prohibition.

Sec. 2304. Additional requirements for Directorate research security.

Sec. 2305. Protecting research from cyber theft.

Sec. 2306. International standards development.